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WASHINGTON, D. C.

. Et j'entendis une voix de joueurs de harpes qui touchoient leurs harpes, et qui chantoient comme un cantique nouveau devant le trône!"

FIRST VOICE. Methought, mine own, that hand in hand, We stood at the gates of that holy Land Where joy is a deep and unfathomed river, An ocean-stream, which shall flow forever; Methought, mine own, that we listened long To the tuneful sounds of a Spirit-song, Which told of paths too fair and free For the step of mere mortality !

When Fancy veiled her glowing sun. And the daylight of my dream was done When hushed was that mystic melody. With a thoughtful brow I looked on thee Affection prayed that hand in hand We might win our way to that holy Land, Where joy is a deep and unfathomed river. A golden stream which shall flow forever!

SECOND VOICE. As thus we stood-as I gazed on thee-As we heard the deep song of Eternity ! That strain which speaks with a ceaseless ton Of glory revealed to the pure alone-As we caught one glimpse of that portal fair Which glistens forever in radiant air-I thought, shall our earthly homage win A home which the just scarcely enter in

Ah ' no-for the heart's fondest tribute here, Must be followed by many a contrite tear-The undying blossoms of Paradise May never be tainted by mortal sighs No chilling breath from the world below Shall dim the Spirit's immortal glow; By our idols wept, by our sins forgiven. Alone may we enter the gates of Heaven' CATHARINE M. MORRIS. Brooklyn, July 24, 1852.

For the National Era. ICOPYRIGHT SECURED ACCORDING TO LAW.

GREENWOOD LEAVES FROM OVER THE SEA No. 16.

Belfast, September 23, 1852. My DEAR W. E: After three weeks of de ightful travel, and three weeks of more delight fal visiting, I am about to take leave of Ireland and it is with real sorrow at my heart that go, most probably forever, from a country where I have received nothing but noble kind ness-a country in whose sorrows and successe I have now a deepened and loving sympathyfrom a people for whose character I must ever feel a glowing and grateful admiration.

My visit to Belfast has been a delicious time of repose and refreshment for a wearied frame and an over-excited mind, and of gentle ministration, consolation, and sustaintment, to a and sinking, with vain homeward throbbings

I have been staying at the house of Mr R—N—, two members of whose large and interesting family I had the good fortune to know in America. I find in all these dear friends true companionship, not social nor even intellectual only, but moral. Their hearts keep beat with mine on those questions of liberty and progress which for years have engaged the deepest sympathies of my nature. Throughout this pleasant season of familiar intercourse, have never heard a false sentiment, a cold worldly aphorism, a sarcasm, or an inconsider ate jest, from any of the manly lips of this smile upon me daily, one briefest utterance of the morbid sentimentality, or the heartless commonplace and miserable materialism equaly prevalent in society; not one low-toned prin-iple, not one thought false to the high faith of the true Christian woman, of an age in which she is called to many new and noble works, to more generous thought and higher aspiration than of old. Here I have found the manhood strong energetic, and fearlessly free, yet moulded and directed by principle and duty, and softened by all gentle affections—the womanhood noble, simple, hopeful, and earnest; what wonder if I go from this most happy home, this quiet abiding-place of all the blessed charities of life, reluctantly, with lingering, backward glances, and leave on the house I but a little

while ago entered as a stranger, the grateful blessing of a friend.

It were scarcely possible to convey to you the feeling of relief, consolation, and cheering pleasure, which I experienced on visiting the North of Ireland, after my tour in the South. The difference is wondrous to behold. I could scarcely believe such utterly different sights and scenes to exist in one and the same country; but, as if by some potent enchantment I had been transported, in a single night to another, a fairer and a happing other, a fairer and a happier realm, I gazed about me in a sort of pleasant bewilderment. The northeast portion of Ireland, in the cultivation of the country, the prosperous and busi-ness-like appearance of the towns, and the condition of the working-people, to a casual observer, at least, falls but little behind England

The higher degree of prosperity which this section of the country has for many years enjoyed over the West and South, may doubtless ascribed in great part to Scotch emigration be ascribed in great part to Scotch emigration and thrift; but much is also owing to its having more resident and efficient landlords, and to certain privileges which tenants have enjoyed under a peculiar custom, which has almost the authority of a law, giving to them an interest in the land they cultivate and improve. This is the famous "Tenant Right." for the extension and languagement which noble efforts. sion and legalization of which noble efforts have been made by that generous-souled man and honest politician, Sharman Crawford, and a few other liberal landholders and true friends of the people. It was a question at the late election, but was defeated, its friends say, by the dishonorable means of intimidation, if not

The linen trade is a grand feature of this portion of Ireland. At one season, you see field on field, blue with the beautiful flowers of the flax; at another, acres of meadow and hillside white with the bleaching web. It is a sight to gladden one's heart, and, in beholding it, you wonder not that you are no longer pained by wayside scenes of squalid wretchedness, or fol-lowed by crowds of ragged mendicants.

Belfast is a handsomely-situated and well-built town, with many noble and admirably-conducted institutions. The new Queen's College and the Deaf and Dumb Asylum are beautial buildings; there are also a Lunatic Asylum and a Model Prison, one of the finest in the kingdom. But perhaps the place of most interest for one whose sympathies are especially with the young and poor, is the Industrial School, a most excellent institution, under the National Educational Board, but established and carried on by several noble-hearted and and carried on by several noble-hearted and devoted women, and supported by the voluntary subscription of the citizens of Belfast, assisted by the National Board. The school numbers about by the National Board. The school numbers about one hundred children, mostly under-twelve years of age, and invariably taken from the poorest of the poor. They come to the institution at half-past seven in the morning—take, first, a thorough washing, then are dressed in the uniform school dress, a dark gingham frock and a white pipafore, they then take a frock and a white pinafore; they then take a plain, wholesome breakfast, and, after a half hour's reading of such portions of the Bible as

in knitting and sewing, and the comme branches of a good English education. These children make and mend their own clothes and do very creditably a considerable amount of work, furnished by friends and patrons. There is also a class engaged in weaving Valenciennes lace, of a beautiful quality, under a French teacher. The pupils all dine at the establishment, and take there a certain portion of breach of the control of the c of bread at night. Before leaving, they are required to take off the school-costume and to reinvest themselves in their rags, as, in most cases, it would not be safe to allow them to rein Ireland. turn to their miserable homes and wretched families in a dress which could be pawned, or sold, for meal, potatoes, or whiskey.

A very thorough and yet attractive system of instruction has been adopted in this school, and is carried out with the utmost faithfulness by its self-sacrificing and earnest-hearted teachers. I know not which interested me most pleasantly—the cheerful energy and en-thusiasm of the intelligent and lady-like principal, or the quiet industry, the aptitude, and the bright, happy, grateful look of her pupils. I must not forget to mention that in this excel-lent work Catholics and Protestants, the benevolent and liberal of all parties and sects, are united, and that the entire cost of its sustainment does not exceed four hundred pounds a

The country around Belfast is finely cultivated and exceedingly picturesque. I have rare pleasure in driving about, with my friends, on an easy outside car-a vehicle, by the way, to which I have become especially partial—and visiting places of remarkable beauty or interest One of our drives was to "The Giant's Ring, an immense Druidical amphitheatre, enclose by a high, regular mound, with the mystic number of seven openings, and containing a rude cairn, supposed to have been used as an altar for human sacrifices by "the priests of the bloody faith." It is also supposed that the mound was once high enough to shut out all views, save that of the heaven above. The place is utterly without trees or shrubbery; yet no deepest valley, dark and cold with forest and mountain shadows, ever wore to me more lonesome, desolate, and solemn aspect. 1 shivered and shrank with a vague sense of mystery and fear, as I strove to send my soul back through the Christian ages, into the far, dim, barbaric centuries—to bid it stand among that vast surging concourse of savage worshippers, and to witness those awful rites, where for pious chanting, were the groans and cries of the victims; for baptismal and holy waters, the sprinkle and gush of their blood; and

ly, to the ruins of Shane's Castle, the ancient palace and stronghold of the princely O'Neills, and to Antrim Castle, the residence of Lord Masserene. Shane's Castle is a noble ruin. surrounded by fine old trees and extensive grounds, and grandly situated on Lough Neagh, the largest lake in the United King-dom. Tradition tells us that this great body of water covers what was once a fair and fruitful valley, with snug cottages and lordly castles, and grand ecclesiastical towers; that this valchief is to be done,) being at the well, drawing till maiden and lover, corn-field and cottage, turret and tower, all slept beneath the shining wave. But an old chronicler states that this piece of carelessness is to be ascribed to the extreme maternal anxiety of a young mother, who "wente to ye well for to fetche water, and hyed her faste to her childe, who wepte in ye cradele, and left ve well uncovered. I like this version best. But that there are in this lake, submarine church establishments, and that the fish swim about at their pleasure in castle-keep and court-yard, and, scaly fel-lows though they are, have the entrée of ancient aristocratic halls, we have the word of Moore

"On Lough Neagh's bank as the fisherman strays, When clear, cold eve's declining. He sees the round towers of other days In the wave beneath him shining.

The princely proprietors of those submerged possessions, who so suddenly sunk with their sinking fortunes, were after all but a degree more unfortunate than the modern lords of neighboring estates, who find it extremely diffi-

Antrim Castle is a fine, rather modern-looking building, with grounds and gardens laid out in the French style, very prettily and effectively.

There are many very handsome residence

men, and manufacturers.

In the meeting and proceedings of the British Association, at this place, great interest was manifested by all classes. This would be nothing remarkable in America, where every man, and almost every woman, feels an equal and lively interest in all matters and movements of literature, science, morality, and politics; but here, it is a fact significant and inspiring.

In my light and hurried sketches of travel and society in Ireland, I have avoided entering and society in Ireland, I have avoided entering upon those vexed and intricate questions of government and religion, which have caused and are yet causing such a wearisome and melancholy amount of discussion and dissension. England is now, it is evident, honestly and earnestly endeavoring to repair some portion of the innumerable wrongs and the measurable evil of centuries of misgovernment by a milder and juster rule, by a noble and im by a milder and juster rule, by a noble and im-partial system of education among the poor, by the lightening of taxation, and by annulling the law of entail, and permitting the sale of encumbered estates. It is a singular fact, that by far the greater number of the lands thus thrown into the market have been purchased by Irishmen. It is to be hoped that large por-tions of the South and West of Ireland, left for so many years to waste and desolation by titled spendthrifts and ruined absentees, may be re-deemed, cultivated, and made profitable, by Ireland's worthier industrial sons. Yet it must be long, very long, ere green Erin smiles in the face of the stranger with anything like univer-sal prosperity, plenty, and comfort. The char-acter of her common people has been lowered in times past, by civil and religious oppression, by examples of "spiritual wickedness in places," and of careless improvidence and self-ish indulgence in their superiors by rank and fortune. There are many who say that the re-result of his sight-seeing while among us, in a generation of this country is to be brought about alone by emigration and immigration— the first of the frish, to America and Australia; the last, of the Scotch and English, into the depopulated and uncultivated territory here: but Letter addressed to a gentleman in New York am strong in the faith that the best work for Ireland is yet to be wrought by such of her sons as are truly devoted to her good and her

fully high during the late elections, are still carried on with much spirit, creating and keeping alive unchristian alienations and enmittes among the people. The English High Church, whose grasping after wealth and power, whose manifold corruptions and abuses smack strongly of "the world and the flesh," to say nothing of the third person in the unchristian of the unchristian alienations and abuses smack strongly of "the world and the flesh," to say nothing of the third person in the unchristian alienations and abuses smack strongly of "the world and the flesh," to say nothing of the third person in the unchristian alienations and abuses smack strongly of "the world and the flesh," to say nothing of the third person in the unchristian alienations and abuses smack strongly of "the world and the flesh," to say nothing of the third person in the unchristian alienations and end would be wished to my visits at Saratoga, Newport, and New York. The world never of your great city is still a subject of my daily thoughts. Those magnificent residences! the creation of the last magnificent residences! Those magnificent residences! All the mineral and other natural deposites of science and of wealth, from the districts of countries of countries to refer the mineral and other natural deposites of countries to refer the mineral and other natural deposites of countries to refer the mineral and other natural deposites of countries to refer the mineral and other natural deposites of countries to refer the mineral and other natural deposites of countries to refer the mineral and other natural deposites of countries to refer the mineral and other natural deposites of countries to refer the mineral and other natural deposites of countries to refer the mineral and other natural deposites of countries to refer the mineral and other natural deposites of countries to refer the mineral and ot keeping alive unchristian alienations and enmittees among the people. The English High few years, seem rather the work of Aladdin and his Lamp, than of common men and common mortar. There they stand, in their stateliness, the sure signs of the great wealth of the city, to say nothing of the third person in the unholy trinity, certainly displays in these contests a bitterness of denunciation and a sharpness of sarcasm more partisan than apostolic; while the Catholic Church has conducted its cause with a high hand, and with more zeal and determination than modesty or judiciousness. sareasm more partisan than apostolic; while the Catholic Church has conducted its cause with a high hand, and with more zeal and determination than modesty or judiciousness. The Catholic party take especial pains to parade, in an exulting, half theatrical and thoroughly offensive manner, the triumphs of their faith, as manifest in the numerous conversions of the courteous in me to quote. Yet who will be courteous in me to quote. Yet who will a question a proverb I will make, as being about the true exposition of public sentiment among the true exposition of public sentiment among the true exposition of public sentiment among and other parts of the country. A series of such conventions have been in progress for some time in Bucks country, Pennsylvania, participated in by some of the adjoining counties, and other parts of the country. A series of such conventions have been in progress for some time in Bucks country. Pennsylvania, participated in by some of the adjoining counties, and other parts of the country. A series of such conventions have been in progress for some time in Bucks country. Pennsylvania, participated in by some of the Keystone State. The Bucks country press, for some months past, have placed first and foremost in their conventions have been in progress for some time in Bucks country. Pennsylvania, participated in by some of the adjoining counties, and other parts of the country. A series of such conventions have been in progress for some time in Bucks country. Pennsylvania, participated in by some of the adjoining counties, and other parts of the conventions have been in different parts of the conventions have been in different parts of the conventions have been in different parts of the conventions such conventions have been in progress for some time in different parts of the such conventions and other parts of the conventions have been in different parts of the such conventions.

As an example, I give you an advertisement, cut | guilty of the folly of talking lightly of dollars. from their organ, " The Freeman's Journal :

"Saint James's New Church .- On Tuesday. the 24th instant, the Feast of St. Bartholomew. his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Callen, Lord Arch-

on in the Protestant Church. "On this occasion, this distinguished convert

and gifted orator will deliver his first discourse "The ceremony will conclude with a Grand

Pontifical High Mass. "A grand orchestra, under the direction of Mr. J. Keane.

"Reserved seats, £1; family tickets, £1 10s.; nave, 10s.; aisles, 5s.

"To be had at Richardson's, 9 Chapel street Duffy's, 7 Wellington quay; Bellew's, 79 Graf-ton street; and from the clergymen of St. James's Chapel.

This reminds me of an anecdote related to me, by a pleasant London friend, a clever bit of satire aimed at the English Church. On the Sunday preceding the great musical festival at Manchester, in 1836, the Rev. J. Gadsby, a Baptist minister of great talent and singularity. preached a sermon of which he had previously given notice, on the subject of the festival. At that time, the musical festivals were of a very mixed character-oratorios in the churches in the morning with balls and concerts in the theatres in the evening—all being for the bene-fit of public charities. Mr. Gadsby commenced his sermon by saying. "My friends, there is to be a grand wedding this week, and, as I think it improper and illegal, I intend to protest against it, and I hope that none of my congregation will sanction it with their presence. The church and the playhouse have been courting these many years, and this week they are to be married. The first objection which I make to the union is, the parties are too near of

friends, for a short tour in Scotland. I doubt not that my pulses will throb with unwonted fulness, and my heart swell with unutterable emotion, when I tread the land of Scott and Burns-that my soul will be thronged by glorious memories, and my sense of beauty and sublimity be almost drunken with the "divine of rare delight; but my love I leave excess? with Ireland, the land of warm, quick blood, and of faithful though careless hearts—the land of hospitality and quaint humor, of pas-sion and poetry, of wit and melancholy, of laughter and of tears. where, for wreaths of sweet incense, went up the thick smoke of their burning. We made a pleasant excursion one day, late-

Adieu to it, and to you-the near and the far, yet both dear and kindred to my heart. GRACE GREENWOOD.

LETTER FROM PETER SCHLEMIHL

We have reason to believe the following to e a veritable letter from the unknown Peter unblushingly on the homes of le beau monde of Schlemihl; and that it may be understood by all our readers, we shall make a few remarks by way of explanation.

ley contained a well, which was never to be left uncovered for an hour, under peril of a general inundation; but that a certain damsel, (there is always a woman at hand, with your this magnificent edifice was opened, Mr. Brown, water, spied her lover at the other end of the valley, dropped her brimming pitcher, forgot when speaking of Parties in high life, got to cover the well, and ran to meet him, followed by a foaming flood, which rose and rose, like his illustrious predecessor, Caleb Quotem, his vocations are various.) he gave an order for an heraldic escutcheon, on which was to be emblazoned his name, office, and residence and, to make the sign more conspicuous, Mr. Brown, who has a taste in all such matters, thought proper to have a bar put upon the shield, which the artist painted a bar-sinister ; and as Mr. Brown is a leader, in more senses than one, in the circles up town, the fashion of bar-sinisters has become general-adopted by those who are so ignorant (in matters of heraldry, at least,) as not to know the difference between right and left. It was while this hatchment was up, that Mr. Schlemibl, who was at that time a visiter in the city, saw this symbol of bereavement, and believed that poor Mr. Brown, who had looked with complacency into the yawning graves of his patrons, had now himself joined them in their last sleep; and indeed this was the general impression in the city, and was so spoken of in the papers. This will explain Peter's impression that he had seen the ghost of Mr. John Brown. This sign, or hatchment, was taken down soon after, and about Belfast, belonging not alone to the no-bility and gentry, but to the citizens, tradesa modest sign now stands on the church, signifying the pleasure Mr. Brown will take in other signs which attracted my attention, which burying all his friends in the most recherché

> the Scriptures. The Baptists have long had a become a Campbellite?" There was no one Society for the circulation of the English Bible, to solve these enigmas, for the pulpit was supand the translation and circulation of the Scriptures as translated by their Missionaries for home.
>
> I confess, such a symbol in such a place still by Mr. Schlemihl; from these rooms they have the manner in which they have spoken of our old English Bible—that well-spring of the constitutional liberty of England and the world.
>
> Seasons; and we find it no unpreasing uses to go down to the water-side, to witness the baptism of those who confess Christ. Indeed, we are very simple folk, and we love the old paths and the old Bible. The big ha' Bible, ance our father's pride," as Burns sweetly sings in his "Cotter's Saturday Night," will yet hold its place in the hearts of Christians, in all lands, to whom the English tongue is vernacular.

With these remarks we introduce to the acquaintance of our readers, Peter Schlemihl. whose wanderings in this country have been made public in a thick volume, printed by Carey & Hart, Philadelphia, in 1848, and who has not been heard of since. We hope THACKbook to be entitled "THE SNOBS OF THE NEW

They are very necessary in the world made up as it is; and I rejoice to know that there are some who regard the wealth with which they are intrusted and endowed as the means of advancing the cause of God and Truth, at home and abroad; and such merit all the consideration

There was one little matter which, by frequent recurrence, fixed my attention, and made a strong impression upon my memory, and about which I have had sundry cognitations lately, and which I have determined to send to you for such explanation as may be in your power to give. It was the costly and heavy ornaments set over the entrances to the palaces of the Fifth avenue, of shields wrought in stone over the doors, bearing the strange and unusual indication of the bar or bend sini ter! And this brought to my recollection the hatchment, with the bend sinister thereon, I saw some seven years since affixed to Grace Church, then just opened, in memory of a Mr. John Brown, undertaker and pew-opener of that splendid church. He was a most amiable person, though unfortunate in his birth, and very discriminating, after the manner of Fal-staff in scenting out Prince Hal; so Mr. Brown knew by instinct how to rank men at sight and he won my heart completely, for he doubtless took me for some person of high rank the first time I presented myself to his consideration, and put me in a pew high up in the broad aisle of that famous "light-house of the skies," to use Mr. John Quincy Adams's famous phrase. Now, by a surprising coincidence, as I was riding down in an omnibus, after taking a walk up town, where I had been gazing at a row of splendid mansions in the Fifth avenue, distinguished (shall I say) by these ill-boding shields, when, passing by Grace Church, I thought I saw—indeed it must have been him-self—the veritable Mr. Brown, sexton, walking in the grounds attached to the church, as fat and as fair as ever. The illusion was wonderful. He seemed to be alive, the very person whose hatchment was made memorable by the bar-sinister seven years ago. Perhaps his re-sentment at such an insult to his memory has

made his rest unquiet.

But to return to the subject of this letter,

These shields, then, borne so brazenly before the world, and the ghost of Mr. Brown, have dwelt upon my mind, and I have asked myself-What do they mean? Can it be these people glory in their shame ! Could the like be found in Paris, Berlin, or Vienna, where from a third to a half of all the children born are fatherless? Are we then to infer that the domestirelations of our metropolitan city are in a worse condition than those corrupt and corrupting capitals of France, Prussia, and Austria? These are the queries I submit to you for a solution. If "he is a wise son," in the land in which this proverb originated, "who knows his own father," what must be the precociousness of the child who can give us like information in a city where bar-sinister shields are worn the Fifth avenue and 22d street! But my dear sir, this is not all. During my visit, I went into the interior of many church edifices, and y way of explanation.

The Mr. John Brown spoken of is no ghost, the walls, especially behind the preacher, shadows, if perhaps they could in any way be reconciled with the laws of Nature. Now, these vile violations of all the laws of perspective act upon me like hateful noises upon depicted by the famous pencil of Hogarth. The last Sabbath morning I spent in New York, I said to myself, as I rose, "To-day I will go where I shall hear the pure Gospel, where I shall see no fresco pictures, hear no opera-sing-ers, but where all will be as primitive as the doctrine taught. To-day I will go to ******* street Church, and hear Dr. ——." I knew him thirty-five years ago, when he loved to visit the Blue Ridge mountains, and preach to us beneath the old oak trees of Poverty Hollow, under a hanging ceiling of pendant branches, painted with the azure of the skies There his rich tones rang round and round as amphitheatre whose Architect built the world an amphitheatre crowded with the children of God, sitting, and gladly so, upon felled timber hewn for seats; seats squared for the com-fort of the worshippers of this forest sanctua-ry, by fathers who have long since been called up higher, to sit with the elect of God in a

temple not made with hands, eternal in the heavens. "Yes," said I to myself, "I will once more listen to those glorious tones, and while I listen I will forget the changes which the hoar frost of years has passed upon his head and mine." And with such thoughts I entered the spacious meeting-house in ****** street. My heart sunk as I entered. The pulpit looked very odd to me, but these were all swal-lowed up, like the rods of the Egyptian magimode.

As to the Bible question—a society called the "Union Bible Society" was originated among the Baptists, a year or two since, whose aim and end is the translation and circulation of a new and improved version into English of the Scriptures. The Baptists have long had a core of the Egyptian magicians, by seeing over the chair designed for the seat of the pastor, carved and gilded, a shield bearing this fashionable and disreputable sign of the bar-sinister! "Alas!" thought I, "what does this symbolize? Is the old Bible, as well as the old Bible Society, put out of doors? or has the disciple of old Father Fristoe.

for the heathen. This old Bible Society had rooms beneath the place of worship spoken of no churches in Virginia, but those built of by Mr. Schlemihl; from these rooms they have been ejected, and the Union Society put in their place. And, in their zeal, the advocates for a new version have surprised the world by the manner in which they have stoken of our

> Once more, revenous à mouton. If you can solve the enigma of the shields, please to do so; and if anybody else has seen the ghost of Mr. John Brown, who died seven years ago, don't forget to write me. With all respect,

DEMOCRACY OF SCIENCE.-No. 16.

Senator Douglas, from Illinois, has proposed to make it the duty of our consuls abroad to col-POVERTY HOLLOW, Sept. 22, 1852.

My Dear C*Lo***: Now, that I am once of productive industry. Government functionmore at home, I find my thoughts going back to the various sights I saw in my travels and my visits at Saratoga, Newport, and New York. or for the friends of science in our national metropolis. Most, perhaps all the members of our National Legislature, have aided, or are disposed to aid, by their official privileges and influence, the diffusion of scientific knowledge, through their respective districts and States.

Conventions, with the "Demogracy of Science" in bold, shining letters on their banners, have been held, and are now in progress, in different parts of the country. A series of such conventions have been in progress for some time in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, participated in by some of the adjoining counties, and other parts of the Keystone State. The Bucks county press, for some months past, have

articles on the developments of science. A genfavorable circumstances for general reading, they would become as popular as the "Waverley novels.

In liberal policy and measures for the diffu-sion of knowledge, Ohio is, perhaps, the banner State; Stark, the banner county; and Marlboro', the "BANNER VILLAGE" of our Union. The citizens of this little village have, within a year past, taxed themselves more than two cents on a dollar for all their property, to provide buildings and teachers for their school; several adding voluntary subscriptions to make make up the deficiency of carriages for conveyson assigned by the villagers for their liberality in scientific matters is, that they are taxed begins to-night. Should there be anything with no liquor bills, as no opportunity for making such bills can be had in the vicinity, and a notice in my next. Yours, any one disposed to lay such taxes on his neighbors would be under the necessity of going to another place. The convention, of which the Marlboro' school formed a part, numbered five thousand; one school, from the distance of fifty

miles, from another county.

In Maine, thirteen scientific lecturers, one for each county in the State, have recently been appointed by the Governor, under an act of the late Legislature. These professors are to hold conventions of schools in all the towns of Nipt by the harsh wind's chiding, and the look their respective counties, which conventions The sunshine had grows saddened and too mute will be, at least, the commencement of "INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS," leading to "SCIENTIFIC Is freed from its thin shadows, then thy heart DEPOSITORIES," miniature "CRYSTAL PALACES" to aid in rendering more transparent and brilliant the "GRAND CRYSTAL PALACE" proposed by Senator Geyer, at the heart of our nation. A radiating point, thus constituted, would be rendered more resplendent in its radiations by an innumerable multitude of concentrating rays, collected in constantly increasing num bers and brilliancy from every point of our Union—indeed, from the four quarters of our globe. Such concentration would not be the consolidation, but the diffusion of knowledge; not the despotism, but the "DEMOCRACY of

LETTER FROM CINCINNATI.

Mr. Hale's Visit to the West-General Scott in Cincinnati-The Bible Question in our Pub lic Schools-Servility of the Party Press-Horticultural Exhibition

· CINCINNATI, October 6, 1852. o the Editor of the National Era: The Hon. John P. Hale made a flying visit

to this place, and gave us two addresses, on Saturday, the 26th of last month; that in the evening, in the large hall of the Mechanics' Institute, was listened to by a crowded audience, composed of men of all parties, and was received with great satisfaction and applause. I have heard Whigs who were present speak of it with admiration, as a fine specimen of fair. manly, political discussion, free from low per- Fall to the kissing of His radiant wing. es, and dealing with great principles, It was indeed in fine contrast with the declamation the people are treated with just now in nost of the party gatherings. I do not recollect any Presidential canvass in which the speaking was of so low a grade as in the pres-ent. The coarsest abuse of the candidates of the opposing party—little tales of what Gen. Pierce once did, and what Gen. Scott said— appeals to sectarian or sectional prejudices— one story for the North, another for the South any clap-trap that may serve to catch a few foreign or native votes—form the staple of the party appeals to the people. The discussion of the great question, which is really the only vital one before the country, is carefully avoid-

mentative appeals to the sober second-thought of men, are decidedly the best we have heard here during this canvass.

I am glad to find that Mr. Hale has been addressing the people at other places in this State and New York, and regret that he could not have made a longer stay here, and given more of his time to canvassing this State There is every indication that the friends o freedom are awake, and that a highly encoura-ging vote will be polled in the West for our candidates. We stop not to ask whether it will equal the vote of 1848; but I am inclined to believe that, notwithstanding the defection nearly or quite the vote of that year. Many Presidential election, and the vote for Mr. Hale will be larger than that cast for our Stat

General Scott was received here vesterday afternoon with some enthusiasm by a large concourse of people, which thronged the streets all the way from the landing to the Burnet House. The military were not out, except one small company, most of the companies here being composed of Germans, whose Democratic sympathies prevented them from joining in any demonstration of respect to the General, as the reception would be viewed as a party as the recepton would be viewed as a party affair, and used as capital by the Whigs. On his way up, the General stopped at North Bend, and dined with Mrs. Harrison. He has been received in Kentucky with all the respect due his station, and with much generous enthu-siasm; but though he has been careful in his addresses to avoid political topics, the Whig papers, I see take all the demonstrations in his favor as evidences of his popularity. His political friends, it is evident, are glad to see of awaking some enthusiasm in his favor General Wool, who arrived here a day or two

previous, addressed a Democratic meeting on Monday night. His speech is well spoken of for its good sense by all parties.

The question of the use of the Bible in our public schools has been attracting much interest in our community for some weeks past, owing to an effort on the part of the Roman Catholic members of the School Board to get the Douai version introduced into the schools for all children whose parents may desire it. Science of are forthcoming; nigh at hand; in vigorous progress; abundant in success. Hon. H. S. Geyer, United States Senator from Missouri, suggested, a day or two since, that in the enlargement of the Capitol provision should be made for an exhibition of the mineral and other productive resources of our country. Hon. Senator Douglas, from Illinois, has proposed to evening; and after a long discussion, and several attempts to amend, the resolutions were rejected by a small majority. A resolution was then proposed, dispensing altogether with the Bible in the schools. It was promptly rejected by a large majority, but served to indicate the real intentions of the movers in this matter. This was to get the common version entirely excluded from the schools. But as it was hopeless to accomplish this directly, the plan was to get the Doual version in along with it, or create an excluding the Bible in every form from the schools, by way of compromise.

constantly arising affecting the interests, social. ventions, many strong men of the Radical De tleman of large intelligence, acquainted with moral, or pecuniary, of our community, it takes the great extent and deep interest with which its stand, manfully battling for what it esteems out the State in November. I know such a such articles are read, remarked a day or two since: "If that class of subjects should be continued, extended, and furnished under the most church. And, as a general thing, it is found in the prospect gives comfort to the Whigs. They confidently assert that Scott is sure of the State, and that our party, by dividing the opposition, on the side of law and order, good morals, free discussion, and individual rights. Our other this may be, I believe they are not aware of influential papers are partisan, and, before the number of votes which will be saved to committing themselves upon any question, survey the ground closely, to see how this or that

Thinking men of all parties course may affect the prospects of "our party," party, are beginning to see that the most effect-and, if the subject be a dangerous one, keep live way to advance the cause of Freedom, and, if the subject be a dangerous one keep ive way to advance the cause of Freedom, wiselyin the dark, non-committal at least, until through the ballot-box, is to vote directly for after the elections.

The Fall Exhibition of our Horticultural Society took place last week, and was the finest, in respect to the show of fruit, we have ever may be expressed. If the votes of the Free up a deficiency. At a late convention of schools | had, especially in apples, of which there were in the county, some eight miles distant from that village, of five hundred inhabitants, the were remarkably fine, reminding one of the Proviso of Freedom would perhaps have been company reporting themselves as the friends of the school also numbered five hundred. To might, almost like that of old, require the effect of the stead of its being now like the thief that stole make up the deficiency of carriages for convey-forts of two men to carry it. The splendid a loaf, and gave back a part to the owner by ance, several temporary and appropriate vehicles were prepared for the occasion. One reation paid to this branch of culture among us. tion paid to this branch of culture among us.

The Annual Fair of the Mechanics' Institute

For the National Era. SONNETS

BY WILLIAM M. BRIGGS.

Dream on' The spirit may not always brook The shadow of thy dreaming, when the hour Comes for thy morning labor, and the dower Shall stand in earnest up and act its part In the cold. naked, sunlight of the Real-Nervous and braced, though from its loved Ideal Forever parted, and the Truth like steel Cutting the Past and Present. Then dream on' Thou may'st not have, fond heart, another dream

Oh, heart at rest, thy pulses calmly beat To Life's full walking. Slowly to and fro The vacant light and shadows o'er thee go, Like rainless clouds that chequer fields of wheat. Oh, heart at rest, how little thou dost know

Of Life in thy reposing! Better be

Tossed in the anger of some stormy sea, And know thy strength and fulness-that the shore On which thou idly dreamest be a goal To nerve the sinews of thy strengthening soul With every stroke grown bolder than before, Until the won earth bears thee! Better know

Some earnest joy through much of bitter woe.

Than live in slothful languor, dreaming so !

The angels, singing when our Christ was born, Sang without harps, for Christ within them grew Into a gladness that their song looked through, Like stars through the blue stillness of the morn Just trembling into birth. Thus angels sing Into our spirits dowy with the spring

Of God's baptising, when corroding jars Beneath the regular and patient stars Oh heart, like shopherds bowing to th

Faith-heard and full of promise, take thy way The incense of thy spirit, faint and dim With Love's first dewy aspiration, unto Him Marblehead, August, 1852.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Oct., 8, 1852. To the Editor of the National Era;

It is expected that thousands of votes will ost to Hale and Julian in Ohio, by reason of tiply, they will soon run out. Therefore, com-dectors, in remote and unorganized counties, electors, in remote and unorganized counties best means that occurs to me, for partially remedying that difficulty. I ask you to insert in edying that difficulty. I ask you to insert in your paper the ticket which will be found comed, and all sorts of trifling issues brought for-ward, to amuse the ears of the voters. Mr. Hale's speeches, viewed either as specimens of plete on the annexed page. Every reader of your paper, then, in those counties, (and they are not few,) will have before him the means natural, off-hand oratory, or as candid, argu-

of knowing the ticket, and the opportunity of copying it for himself and neighbors. Yours, for the growing cause, L. L. Rice Free Democratic Electoral Ticket of Ohio. SENATORIAL ELECTORS. Muskingum A. A. Guthrie DISTRICT ELECTORS. Albert Lewis, Hamilton Butler 3. S. E. Giffen 4. R. Brandriff. Miami John Paul. Defiance Brown T. McCague, Obed How, Champaign 9. J. Jackson. Seneca 12. E. C. Wright, 13. Allen McNeil, Licking Morrow Lorain

Washington 17. Wm. Steele, 18. S. H. Thompson, Monroe Summit 19. J. P. Converse, Genuga

EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE

Lockport, New York .- The Hale storm gath ers thicker and faster. New York will give a good account of herself in November, all things considered. Two towns in Niagara will give more votes for Hale than for either of the Gen-

Michigan Central College, Spring Arbor, Mich., Oct. 5, 1852.—At the close of a meeting at this place, some one requested all who in tended to vote for Mr. Hale at the November election to raise their hands. In an instant rowd gave a demonstration in favor of Hale.

People of Michigan are waking up on this subject; Hale has the sympathies of a large number here. The November election, I doubt not, will show this to be true. There are many of both Whigs and Democrats who have e poused the cause of Liberty, and consequently

will go for Hale and Julian.

Prof. Dunn, of Mich. Central College, chairman of the day; he is a whole-souled An-ti-Slavery man. We sincerely hope he will ardently labor to infuse into the minds of those who place themselves under his care, right

By the way, Mr. Editor, attempts have been made within these College walls to put down the liberty of speech—to bind our Professors from speaking on the subject of slavery; but these puny efforts avail nothing. Our professors know their rights as men, and dare maintain them, too. They will never bow down in

would result in excluding the Bible in would result in excluding the Bible in form from the schools by way of compromise. It is a significant fact, that in not one of the Roman Catholic schools in this city is their own Bible used. They do not desire their own people to read it, and their anxiety to give their children a correct version in the public schools is all sheer pretence.

Schools is all sheer pretence. refrained from taking any decided stand upon this subject, or admitting any discussion of it in their columns. The Daily Times alone came out editorially in spirited opposition to the schemes of the Romanists, and allowed a free and full discussion, pro and con., in its columns. The Times, indeed, merits the praise umns. The Times, indeed, merits the praise can be caused as first, which, however, the assumption of the son because he had concealed his father. Upon this, a new contest of tenderness arose, who should die first, which, however, the assumption of the son because he had concealed his father.

Thinking men of all parties, and of no its true and tried representatives. There is always a set of men ready to carry out the will Democracy had been doubled in 1848, the Fu

New London, Ohio, Sept. 28, 1852.—In 1848 there were taken in this neighborhood two copies of the Era, and four votes given to Van Buren; now, within the same bounds, the Era numbers eighteen copies, and we count twen-ty-five votes certain for Hale and Julian.

But there is work here yet to do; for there are a few who, while they acknowledge two great evils in the two old parties, are determined to choose one of them.

NEWBURY, Vt., Oct. 6, 1852. To the Editor of the National Era :

Enclosed is an article on feeding bees, which I very much desire to see inserted in the Era at the earliest date possible. I send it to all the papers that advertise my "Bee Feed," hoping they will be so kind as to give it a simultaneous insertion. I have many inquiries with regard to the utility of feeding; this is for a very brief answer. Yours truly,

FEEDING BEES

Within the last few years, an increasing interest in the public mind has been manifested, on the subject of keeping and managing bees Nor is it a matter of surprise, in view of the pleasure and profit to be derived from this branch of labor. To examine with care the nature and habits of this industrious little insect, and to afford them those little attentions they require for their protection and comfort

is a very agreeable pastime.

When judiciously managed, there is no hazard in saying that there is no branch of business that will give one equal income, in propor-tion to the capital invested. Bees may be managed so as to give very large profit. But they must be managed, and not left to take care of themselves. No business can be

profitable if neglected. Feeding has been resorted to to some extent, within a few years. When done understandingly, there is no doubt of its utility.

But it has been cracked up too highly, and in some instances carried too far. Unsuitable feed has been given; and sometimes feeding has been commenced without regard to the season, or the condition of the colony. The result has been, the colonies have suffered loss. A colony, short for food in the winter or spring, should be fed sufficiently to

give them an ample supply in the interior the hive, but not enough to entirely fill the ment of bees, are of the opinion that if over fed they will entirely fill the hive, not excepting the brood comb, and thereby prevent the in-crease of the colony; and if they do not mul-

the swarming season is pretty well over. The season for gathering honey from flow feeding exclusively is questionable.

But from swarming time until cold weather

feeding may be carried on with energy; and indeed, during cold weather, it may with some success, by carrying them into a warm room. Yet there are doubts whether much can be done profitably, beyond filling their empty comb.

It is not mere theory, but a settled fact, that feeding is of utility. It may be made profit-able. A young swarm by the use of feed may be filled at once, and become a strong colony. But the precaution should be made, when full, to remove the feeder, and give them a chance to increase, and to lay in a supply of bread.
Swarms that would perish in winter for want of
honey, with a few shillings worth of feed may
be preserved, and become strong and valuable With the use of the feeder, at a comparative-

ly small expense, the apiarian may fill all his hives with a cheap and wholesome feed, late in the fall, and as a consequence the bees will commence filling the boxes with the precious honey very early the following season; and while they would be filling the empty comb in the interior of the hive, they will be at work in the boxes.

By selecting the strong, well-established col-onies, and applying the feeder, larger quanti-ties of excellent honey for domestic use may be In view of the above facts, we say again Feeding bees is of utility. It may be made

make a large fortune at once, in this bu

Men, in their business transactions and schemes of labor, look for a remunerating profit. claim for this business a large remunerating profit for the amount of labor and capital in-A Touching Little Story of Roman AT TACHMENT .- Among the great number of perons who were proscribed under the second tra

umvirate of Rome, were the celebrated Cicero, and his brother Quintus. When the news of the persecution was brought to them, they endeavored to make their escape to Brutus, in Macedon. They travelled together for some time, mutually condoling their bad fortune; but, as their departure had been very precipitate, and they were not furnished with money and other necessaries for the voyage, it was agreed that Cicero should make what could to the sea side to secure their passage, and that Quintus should return home to make more ample provision. But, as in most houses there are as many informers as domestics, his return was immediately made known, and the nouse, in consequence, filled with soldiers and assassins. Quintus concealed himself so effect ually, that the soldiers could not find him. Enraged at their disappointment, they put his son to torture, in order to make him disclose the place of his father's concealment; filial affec-tion was proof in this young Roman against the exquisite torments. An involuntary sigh and sometimes a deep groan, were all that could be extorted from the generous youth. His ago-nies were increased, but, with astonishing for-titude, he still persisted in his resolution not to betray his father. Quintus was not far off, and it may better be imagined than it can be expressaffected with the sighs and groans of a son ex-piring in torture to save his life. He could bear piring in torture to save his life. He could bear it no longer, but quitting the place of his concealment, he presented himself to the assassins, beseeching them with a flood of tears, to put him to death, and dismiss the innocent child, whose generous behaviour the triumvirs themselves, if informed of the fact, would judge worthy of the highest approbation and reward. The inhuman monsters, however, unmoved by the tears of the san answered that both must are allowed by the National Board, and not objected to by Roman Catholics, are instructed in the same instructed and fitted as you would fitted as you would fitted as you would fitted as a dunghill cock, I might prefer a kernel of corn year or two past, as I am not, I shall not be for their readers, have given complete series of pendent press. Upon all the various questions of the Bible as from Protestantism. The converts themselves to say bitter things about money; and if I was readers. The American press generally, for a umns. The Times, indeed, merits the praise of say bitter things about money; and if I was readers. The American press generally, for a umns. The Converts themselves and fitted as you would fitted as dunghill cock, I might prefer a kernel of corn year or two past, as the most substantial news bestowed upon it lately in the Era, as an inde-some Anti-Cass men. In our Free Soil Contract the same time.